

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 58.—No. 4.] LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1826. [Price 1s.



THE HUSKISSON JOB.

Kensington, 19th April, 1826.

WHEN PITT and his set, in 1804, did the famous *Isle of Man Job*, by which the public became saddled with an additional *three thousand pounds a year for ever*, the late ELLENBOROUGH, when the thing was before the House of Lords, said, that the state of affairs resembled "that on board of a ship in *distress*, when the crew, "instead of working to save her, "were engaged, each in getting "what he could by rifling the

" chests." Now, ours being days of such great *prosperity*, coming constantly pouring forth from the "ancient portals"; those busy gamblers and jobbers called *merchants*; those modest and merciful creatures, called *great manufacturers*; those "architects and civil engineers," who used to be called "master carpenters," and the like, who are engaged in extending and beautifying the *WEN*; all the "*waust improvers*" of things, in this enlightened age and country; all those being in such a *prosperous* state, and the prosperity being on a hand-gallop, getting on towards the *land*: this being the

G

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



case, the words that late Ellenborough applied to the ATHOL-AFFAIR will, doubtless, be thought inapplicable to this of Mr. HUSKISSON.

Besides, it is nonsense to be *out of temper* about it; for, he is as well worthy of this new sum as he, or any of his associates, are of any thing they now have. To talk of the *more* or the *less* is, in such a case, to do all that they want done: it is to say, that they are worthy of *something*: I say, that they are worthy of *nothing*: those who think with me are consistent in complaining of this addition to the charge upon us: those who do not, those who think that some men ought to have *any* of our money, may howl away for what I care, and the more they suffer, the better I like it. Such men are fit for nothing but to work for Mr. HUSKISSON and his like: they are, like asses, made to bear burdens, and to receive blows. Talk to me not of their *sufferings*: they must suffer: such cowardly creatures are taught by suffering, and

only by suffering. Such is their baseness, that they affect to regard the taking away of their money as *necessary to their good*, and this, in order to disguise their want of spirit to oppose it. A great part, a very great part, of the nation, is composed of such people. They must suffer: nothing but suffering will make them act the part of men.

Mr. HUSKISSON has been a "*fortunate youth*," a *really* fortunate youth, thus far, at least. He has, for about 25 years, had a pension settled upon him of 1200*l.* a year, which he is to receive, whenever he has a salary of less than 2000*l.* a year; and his wife has a pension, settled on her, of 600*l.* for life, if she outlive him. This was pretty *good luck* for him at the age of about 28 years, and before it was pretended, that he had ever rendered any *public service* that any body had ever heard of. He had been well and duly and most highly paid his salary, or salaries; and this was so much in the way of

gift. He has lived 25 years since that pension was settled on him, and, if he had had no office exceeding 2000*l.* a year, he would have had the 1200*l.* a year all the while, making a total sum, up to this day, of just 30,000*l.* leaving interest out of the question. He got the pension for several years, and other incomes too, not amounting to 2000*l.* a year. But, let us suppose, that he had, up to this time, got nothing more than the pension. He then would have had, *for nothing*, as much as the wages of *sixty labourers*, at 8*s.* a week, and their families, making all together, *three hundred persons!* His wife is to have, after his death, as much as 150 of these labouring people. And he *now* has, in what they call 4000*l.* a year, as much as *two hundred* labouring men's families, making a *thousand persons*. So that he swallows just about as much as the whole of the working people, smiths, wheelwrights and all, *in two such villages as Botley!* Is it any wonder, that the working peo-

ple are in rags and half-starved? In the reign of Edward III., and, indeed, until the event, called the "*Reformation*," even the Lord Chief Justice of England received, on an average of years, not more pay than about *fourteen* common labouring men received. Hence it is that England was then a country of *good living*; hence came all the sayings about *roast-beef* and *plumb-pudding*, things of which Mr. HUSKISSON may still talk, but which the wretched mass of the people never even smell. But, says Sir ROBERT PEEL, it is all "*a family account*!" Very true; but, here is *one* of the family, who swallows as much as a *thousand* others of this same family; and what should we say of the father, who gave a thousand times as much food to one child as to each of certain other of his children!

Aye; but Mr. Huskisson's *great services*. What are they? Let us trace him along a little. He began by being a Clerk in the *Alien-Office*; he next became an

Under-Secretary to the elder Dundas; he then became (after he had *tasted of the pension*) a Secretary of the Treasury; he next became Surveyor of Crown Lands; then Paymaster of the Navy. He has been a *Right Honourable Privy Councillor* and a *Member of Parliament* the greater part of this time, without any *cost* to himself. This is pretty well; and, as to *services* in these several offices, where is the *merchant's clerk*, who would not have performed them as well as he! You think that these offices require *great talents*, do you, reader? Pay him, then: be taxed, then: dine upon a mutton-bone, then: and, let the poor-house see the last of you! *Pay*, indeed, you must, and so must I; but, if you think *it right*, be not such a beast as to complain of your hardships from poverty

But, it is as a *statesman* that our "*fortunate youth*" has rendered us services, and especially as to matters of *trade*. Come, then, let us trace him as a *states-*

man. And, first, what is a *statesman*? This is a word of considerable humbug. Every fellow that even hangs on to the skirts of a Minister calls himself a statesman. The word designates a man capable of managing the great concerns of a state; and a state is a nation, including all the parts of its government. A statesman, therefore, means a man capable of conducting a nation's affairs, as a merchant means a man capable of conducting the affairs of a mercantile concern. Now, the first appearance of Mr. HUSKISSON as a meddler in great national affairs was, his proposition (as one of the Bullion Committee), to compel the Bank of England to pay in gold, at the *end of two years* from 1811; though the war was still going on, though more than *seventy millions* a year were collected in taxes; though loans to the amount of thirty millions every year, were making at the time; still in the face of this he proposed to return to gold payments at the *end of two years* from that time.

A proposition, the extreme folly of which, I demonstrated at the time, in *PAPER* against *GOLD*; a proposition which is now agreed, by all mankind, to have been little short of the effect of *madness*.

And, it was not merely as a Member of the Committee, that he made this proposition. He must needs make it in a distinct pamphlet, published under his own name, he being out of office at the time, and receiving only the amount of his pension. Next he gave his hearty assent to *Peel's Bill*, which he very well might; for, that Bill provided for cash payments, *ten long years* after he, in his wisdom, thought that it ought to have taken place! Well, *Peel's Bill* passed, and it was going on towards the day when it was to go into full effect. But, now, nine months before the cash payments were to arrive, Mr. *HUSKISSON*, now become a Privy Councillor and a Member of the Cabinet, is one of those, who bring in a Bill, which repealed, in part, this very Bill of Peel, and

which was intended, and which actually did, prevent a return to those very cash payments, which this very statesman wanted to have taken place in 1813, and that, too, in the midst of a wasteful war, of which, at that time, no man could see the probable duration.

This new scheme, this abandonment of all Mr. *HUSKISSON's* previous principles and measures, produced a temporary and fallacious prosperity; and he was amongst the loudest in boasting of the success of the abandonment of the principles which he had formerly held. He was warned at the time, repeatedly warned of the consequences; yet he was one of that cabinet, who put into the King's mouth, even in July last, an unqualified boast of general and permanent prosperity; and, when the bubble bursted, when his new scheme of paper-money had sent hundreds of thousands to death or plunged them into despair, he turned round upon the victims of the measures

in which he had had full participation, called them by the opprobrious names of gamblers and speculators, denominated the false money, which he had assisted to create, "*worthless rags*"; affected to pity the poor, who never could have been injured by those rags, had it not been for his measures; and concluded, along with his colleagues, in producing another measure in direct contradiction to the last measure, which measure, though become absolutely necessary to preserve the existence of the Government, even for the space of six months, has plunged hundreds of thousands of families into the deepest distress, while it has in store ruin upon ruin, to other hundreds of thousands of families, and while, from the everlasting chopping and changing in the conduct of the Ministers, all the affairs of men, in every rank of life, are rendered so uncertain, that no man can with propriety say, that he has any thing that he can call his own. And this is a "*Statesman*"; this is a man to manage the affairs of a nation; this is a man on whom our money is to be lavished, for his services to us!

One part of the duty of a Statesman is, to preserve the existence of the Government of

which he is a member; and another part is, to take care that the main body of the people live as well, and lead as happy lives, as they did when he first became a statesman. As to the first, where is the man who will say, that the very existence the Government was not brought into jeopardy only a few months ago? This great Statesman himself acknowledged, that we were, at one time, within a very little of coming to a state of barter; and then we should have seen that the day-labourer, the mechanic, and more especially the soldier, would have had to barter for his bread and his meat. And is it a Statesman that produces such a state of things; and that then turns short upon the wretches whom he has deluded, reviles them as gamblers, and, for the first time in his whole life (having read my second Lecture to the Mechanics), talks of an "*usurpation of the King's prerogative*," by men who are issuing the paper-money, in virtue of licenses granted by himself and his colleagues, and paying a stamp duty on the paper, which he now denominates worthless rags!

As to the condition of the people whose money he has been receiving for so many years, it is

notorious, that condition has been growing *worse and worse* from the day that he began to receive their money. What *excuse* has he for this? If he be not *answerable* for it, who is? At any rate, is it in such a state of things, that he is to demand an additional pay? Is this the course that men pursue in the ordinary affairs of life? When a concern is found to be flourishing, indeed; when all belonging to it are gaining; when there is a superabundant product from it, then the manager may reasonably ask for additional remuneration for his labour and talents: but, when just the contrary is the case; when all is decay and decrepitude; when all but a particular class are suffering; and when those sufferings are reasonably regarded as a foretaste of greater sufferings to come; when this is the case, is it not monstrous for the manager to put forward a claim to applause, and not only that, but a claim to additional pay into the bargain? for him to say, or act as if he said, Now, that your affairs are all in confusion, and you are steeped in poverty to your very lips, now that you are smarting and bleeding under the scourge of my management, you shall give me the double of what you gave me before?

But, it is as *Trade-Minister* that this "*Statesman*" excels: it is to that which he has given his days and his nights; it is as a *reward for giving us "free trade,"* that we are now called upon to give him money. It is impossible to speak of this free-trade project, disconnected from the Corn Law. It is monstrous, beyond compare, to suppose it possible for a man in Sussex to make a pair of gloves for as little as they can be made by a man in Normandy, if the man in Sussex have to pay twice as much for his bread and for all the other necessities of life, as the man in Normandy has to pay: therefore, it is worse than contemptible to talk of free trade, unless there be a free trade in corn and in all the other necessities of life; and now, let us see the part, which this sublime and profound "*Statesman*" has acted, with regard to corn and other things, necessities of life. In the first place, if he were not absolutely the projector, he was the *main supporter of the Corn Bill*, for which the people of Havant, in Hampshire, *burnt him in effigy*! He said, upon that occasion, that corn could not be cheap, that it must, and that it ought to be of high price, as long as the country had to pay the then

amount of taxes ; and that amount has been diminished since, but in a very trifling degree. He then said, that there could be no rents if corn was not of high price, and he said that it was the duty of the Parliament to uphold the landlords.

In pursuance of these principles, he was party to the measure for shutting out the cattle, sheep, and pigs, which came at that time in such quantities from France. Thus he did all in his power to prevent the manufacturers in England from having food as cheap as those of France. Now he has discovered that free trade is the best of all possible things, and he is opening our ports to the ships and the fabrics of other countries, while he keeps those ports closely shut against foreign food of every description. He has talked, indeed of a revision of the corn laws ; but he himself proposed an exclusion of cattle, and of various other things, necessities of life ; and, as to the Corn Bill itself, he is one of those who begin the Session of Parliament with declaring, that they do not mean to touch this Bill for another year ! And this is a "statesman," and one who demands money, too, for his labours in promoting free trade !

Here, too, we have him as an ambassador or negotiator, going to persuade the French Government, that *both the nations would gain* by adopting his projects. From the moment that I read of his departure, and of the errand on which he was bound, I said, and I published, that he would *fail*, that the French Minister was not to be taken in, by a projector so silly ; and I also said, that every great and really independent nation would reject his propositions with scorn, or, rather with contempt. There are three such commercial nations ; America, France, and Russia ; and they have all, not only rejected his overtures, but have, from these very overtures, taken the hint, to make their own commercial systems with regard to England, *more restrictive than ever*. The French Minister, in his speech to the Peers of France, said that France has grown rich by the present system ; and the American President, compared with whom, whether for experience or for talent, Mr. HUSKISSON is a child, has, in recommending measures to encourage domestic manufactures, bestowed all the ridicule that became the dignity of his station, on that miserable trash, which has been denominated

liberality in trade. What they have said of our statesman in Russia, I know not; but they have rejected our statesman's overtures; and we shall finally see that this country, after sufferings enormous, from the schemes of this projector, will again return to that rigidly restrictive system of our ancestors, whose cautious proceedings and solid measures, this projector and his partisans have made a subject of their flippancy and ridicule.

In the meanwhile, are the manufacturers and traders *well off*? Are they not, on the contrary, plunged in distress without a parallel? Did our forefathers ever hear of whole districts maintained by subscription; five thousand people here, ten thousand there, twenty thousand in another place, prowling about for food, picking potato peelings from the kennel, eating horse flesh and draff, (grains); and detected in stealing the food from a pig's trough! These are notorious facts; and if there were only one score of persons reduced to this state in the country, one single score of industrious manufacturers thus reduced, ought the *Minister of Trade*, to come forward and demand an addition to his pay? In one district

in Yorkshire, the Subscription Committee reports, that they have ten thousand persons to supply with food. After stating the means they had made use of in the furnishing of this supply, they state that they had found it more convenient to distribute oatmeal alone, and that they found that *four pounds of oatmeal a week was sufficient for each person*. Alas! what a difference between the food of these poor creatures and the *horses of the dragoons*, each of which latter have more than double the weight of oatmeal for one single day, exclusive of hay; so that a dragoon horse has about four times the food, per day, that a poor soul in Yorkshire has in a week. Rob the *pig troughs*! Aye, to be sure! I fatted three pigs upon oatmeal this last winter; but, mark, not without mixing it with skim milk; and every pig had, I dare say, at every single meal, as much as is allowed the Yorkshire man to eat in a week. Talk of madness! Well, indeed, may there be county asylums for the mad, when there are wretches base and prostituted enough to tell us, that, in such a state of things, it is just and proper to lavish additional pay upon the Minister of Trade! The man who can approve of such a grant can

be justly described by no words that we have in our language. Those who gave their assent to the two thousand pounds' addition to this man's salary, are entitled to every atom of that which we ought to bestow upon those who proposed the five thousand pounds' addition, there is not a particle of difference between them; and no difference will be made, by any man who has a grain of sincerity in him. I cannot conclude this article, without noticing the very affecting picture, drawn by Mr. CANNING, of the great and mind-destroying toil of this superlative Statesman. He, in a melancholy tone, reminded the House of the sad fate of a "late lamented Statesman, whose powers had been broken down by his intense application in the Committee which sat on the subject of agriculture and corn." He did not actually name the great "Statesman" who cut his own throat in North Cray, in Kent, and who was mad, while he executed the offices of the three Secretaries of State, unless the evidences were false which were produced before the Coroner and Jury; he did not actually name this "lamented Statesman," over whose remains the newspapers told us, that the people at West-

minster gave a loud and exulting shout; he did not actually name him, and if he meant him, the Right Honourable Sinecurist had forgotten that the late lamented Statesman sat on the Agricultural Committee early in 1821; and that he did not cut his throat until August, 1822; so that if his powers were broken down by that intense labour, our affairs were carried on by a person of broken-down powers, for a pretty long time. But Mr. GOOCH, Gaffer GOOCH, was the *Chairman* of that Committee; and we have not found that his powers were broken down. What a miserable, what a shameful pretence is this; and particularly when all this labour, if labour it be, has produced, and is likely to produce, nothing but mischief. As I once before observed, the Lord Chief Justice performs, take the year through, more labour in a week, has more intense application than any one of these Ministers performs and has in a whole year. He has not a majority always at his back, to screen him from the effects of his blunders if he commit any. He is obliged well to weigh every word that comes from his lips. There are men as learned as himself to detect and expose every tittle of error into which he may

fall. And there are settled rules from which he cannot escape, which provide effectually for the making of him answerable for his errors. He is not surrounded by a parcel of clerks, who are looking up to him for their bread, and who are at once his flatterers and the real executors of his office. There is the Lord Chancellor, too. His emoluments are great; but, if pay is to be measured by the quantity of labour, and the weight of responsibility, does not he deserve ten thousand pounds a year as much as Mr. HUSKISSON, or any such man, deserves half-a-crown a day? The Corn Committee! What! A Minister's powers "*broken down*," by sitting and asking questions of a parcel of Corn Merchants and Bull-frog Farmers! By sitting and hearing Mr. CURWEN brag of his large crops of *Swedish Turnips*, and Young ELLMAN taking the opportunity to observe on the extraordinary beauty of his *South-Down tups*! These, and such like, trifling rubbish, make up nine-tenths of what was given, in what is called Evidence, in that famous Committee, for the printing of which this wretched people paid a pretty round sum of money. Such stuff might make a man laugh, or might induce him to drive the babblers out

of the room; but what sort of a brain must that have been, that could have been turned upside down by such a cause. When, indeed, the elder Mr. ELLMAN came, and told the Committee, that *forty-five years ago, every labourer's family in his parish brewed their own beer, and enjoyed it by their own fire-side*, and that **NOW** none of them did it, unless he gave them the malt: when, indeed, Mr. HANNING came, and told the Committee, that *formerly the labourers in his parish had bread and meat and cheese*, and that **NOW** they had potatoes and nothing but potatoes in the field as well as at home; when the Committee were told these things, they heard, indeed, that which might have had a serious effect on the mind of the man, who had been one of the chief instruments in reducing the people to this state; but, unfortunately for the theory of Mr. CANNING, **THE REPORT**, drawn up and presented by this intense Committee, took no more notice of these things than if it had been so many flies that were now reduced to live upon potatoes and water.

Nothing more is necessary upon the subject. All those who know any thing at all of public matters, understand the whole thing well,

and if they approve of this man's receiving, out of the labour of the people, as much money every year, as goes to the support of the labouring people of two villages, like Botley, then they merit every species of suffering that this system can inflict upon them.

THE
PROGRESS OF THE
THING.

TO MR. PEEL.

SIR, Kensington, 19th April, 1826.

YOUR new Bill for altering the Criminal Law of England, is a bolder step than has been before taken to assimilate this Government to those upon the Continent of Europe. This, however, is far, I dare say, from the last step that is now in contemplation, and that will, indeed, be necessary, in order to carry on this system of *taxation* and of *paper-money*, which system must, at last, bring *military guards into every village in England*, as it already has in Ireland, where *armed men*, paid by the Government, go to enforce the collection of *tithes* as well as that of *taxes*.

"THE LAWS OF ENGLAND" have been the boast of more than *a thousand years*. But, during the

last three hundred, these last laws have been changing. The change was, however, not very great, till the *paper-money and taxing system came*. These came in 1694, when the Bank of England and its notes, and when the *funds* were created. Then began that accursed THING, which mortgages the labour of the child in the cradle; which draws wealth into large masses; which grinds down the working classes; which sets hunger and thirst and cold to make war upon property; which demands new and enlarged gaols; which calls for barracks, spies, and *police*; and which must, at last, bring the "*gens d'armes*" and the "*gardes champêtres*;" that is to say, armed men to guard the houses, the travellers, and the fields.

"THE LAWS OF ENGLAND," says BLACKSTONE, "know of no such thing as a *standing soldier*;" "no barracks, no internal fortresses." BLACKSTONE said this long after the late King came to the throne! What "*waust improvements*" we have made since his day! I wonder what his daughter (Dean Rennell's wife,) who lives at Winchester, and who has seen the *King's house* turned into a *barrack*, and has seen the scite of *Alfred's tomb* become the

scite of a *bridewell*; I wonder what she, if she ever read her father's book, thinks of these "*waust* improvements." I wonder what the *Dean* himself thinks of them! I should like to hear what *he* has to say about them.

The progress of the **THING** went on gradually in producing an addition of poverty, of crime, of severity of punishment, and in bringing the standing soldier *nearer and nearer* to a direct acting with, or, instead of, the *peace-officer*; the **THING** went gradually on producing these effects, until the days of *the power of Pitt*: then it proceeded by leaps, and no longer by steps. He and his followers made the taxes four-fold what he found them. And, as the taxes went on augmenting barracks increased, new and large gaols were demanded; and now we behold these all over the country.

When the taxes had caused poverty to a certain extent, it was found that the *hanging* in London was too frequent to be performed at **TYBURN**: the exhibitions took people from their work too frequently: then came the *hanging* at the prison-door: a "*waust* improvement," worthy of this enlightened age.

The *Old Justice of the Peace*

with his warrant, and the *Old Constable* with his staff, were no longer in consonance with "*the improvements of the age*," and we, like other polite nations, must have "*a POLICE*," a French word, held in *abhorrence*, in England, until the days of Pitt and small paper-money. It was one of the things on account of which we used to *laugh* at the "*slaves of France*!" It was one of those very things, which **ADDISON** held up in *terror* to the English, in the reign of Queen Anne, when a French invasion, in behalf of the "*Pretender*," was expected. The "*Lieutenant de Police*," and his runners and pass-ports and spies, were a theme of everlasting ridicule on the French. Alas! We have since heard the employment of spies *openly defended* in Parliament; and we even *boast* of our Police! The sellers of liquor and the letters out of carriages and horses have been, long been, a sort of half-spies. In 1820, when the movements of people was an object of great attention, I took a post-chaise to go from London to Bromley. Before the post-boy quitted the inn to go back, he came to me to ask me *whither I was going*; and, when I asked him what might be his *reason* for put-

ting that question to me, he said, that his master *told the boys always to find out*, if they could, and to carry back word, *whither their fare were going*, if they went on any of the Kent-roads. Before I had done with him he told me, that *gentlemen* came to his master to know what people went from his house in chaises, and whither they went. I told the boy, that I had no objection to answer his question, if he would first answer some questions that I would take the liberty to put to him. I then asked him the name, age, and height of his master, the christian name of his mistress, her age, height, colour of her hair and skin, how many children she had, their several names and ages, whether she had had a child or children before she was married, whether she were cleanly or a slut, what might be the usual quantity of gin she drunk every day, whether she ever took a tift with him, whether her breath were sweet: I was going on, but he stopped me here with: "What right have you to ask me that?" And, said I, "you impudent scoundrel, what right have you to ask ~~me~~ *whither I am going*?" He said, that it was not his fault; that he was only doing as his master bade him: "Go, then," said I, "and tell the ras-

"cally spy, to enable you to say, "in future, whether his wife's breath be sweet, or whether it smell of stale gin and beer; for, until I know that, you shall not know whither I am going."

PITT'S POLICE was, at first, a trifling affair; but, it soon grew up to a most "respectable" magnitude; and, which is well worthy of remark, the salaries of the Police-Justices have, little by little, been *doubled* during that series of years which has seen the wages of the labourers come down to *one-half* of what they were before! Most curious this: but, we soon discover the reason of it. In proportion as the main body of the people become poor and miserable, the means of keeping them in order must be augmented. Judges, Police-Justices, thief-takers, jailers, hangmen, having *so much more to do*, must be *better paid* than they formerly were. But, perhaps, the most striking thing of all, is, the *standing soldiers' pay*, compared with that of the labourer. In 1790 (about 5 years after Pitt began his career), the pay of the common foot-soldier was *sixpence a day*; that is to say, his pay, exclusive of *clothing and lodging*. That pay is now *thirteen pence a day*. Now mark, Sir, the Magistrates

in Berkshire, in 1790, caused to be printed a table of pay to labourers out of work; and, now they allow, to such labourers, **JUST HALF AS MUCH** as was allowed them by that table! In almost all other counties the state of the labourers is a great deal worse. Thus, the soldier has become *richer and higher*, while the mass of the people has been *sinking*. But, this is the regular march of the **THING**: in proportion as it makes the main body of the people poor and miserable and desperate, it *must* raise the pay and augment the numbers of those, be they of what description they may, whose business it is to keep them in order. It must do this; or, it cannot sustain itself; and, therefore, it is nonsense to rail against sinecures, pensions, jobs, and establishments, unless the railer *drive at the whole system*; unless he drive at the **THING** itself.

It is amusing and very instructive, to observe how the **POLICE** has *crept* on quietly. First, it consisted only of a *single office*: then, came another: now, there are offices all over the **WEN**: aye, and there are "*police offices*" in *all the great towns*; and at that deadly hole, Manchester, in the region of the Cotton Lords, there

is a "**NEW BAILEY**" and a "**NEW DROP!**" Those who assist the Police-Justices used to be *runners* and *thief-takers*; they are now called *officers*, and the word *Mr.* is put before their name, and there will soon be an *Esq.* after. Those who had charge of the gaols used to be called *gaolers*; they are now become "*Governors*" and *Esqrs.* The old "*runners*" of the Police, who were a roughish race, have been exchanged for polite persons, dressed in a sort of **HALF-UNIFORM**, and *presenting themselves to one's view every ten minutes in every part of the Wen*: as much as to say, "Take care what you *are about, for here we are!*" Then, in the same sort of *half-uniform*, there is the *horse-police*; but, now comes the *sword* hanging from a belt that goes over the shoulder, *that all the world may see!* Why not *take the soldiers* at once, Sir? Why boggle at it any longer?

Though I have, on former occasions, mentioned the *new trespass law*, I must again point it out as a bold leap on the very way towards that which every man of sense sees must be the end of all this. Until after the "*Glorious Revolution*," the laws of England knew of no punishment for *tres-*

pass, other than a *payment for the damage* done by the trespass, and that, too, settled by a JURY, in consequence of *action brought* by the person to whom the damage was done. This was the law of England as to trespass. The new trespass law abolishes this law of England, as far as *relates to the poor people*. No *action*, no *jury*, no *judge*, now comes to protect the poor man or woman who commits a trespass; a single Justice of the Peace takes the place of Judge and Jury; he orders what damages he pleases to be paid (under five pounds); and if the trespasser has not money to pay, he may send him, or her, *to gaol and to hard labour*; and all this he may do *upon the bare order of the plaintiff*; and that plaintiff, or any body authorized by him, may *seize the trespasser without any warrant*, and drag him, or her, away to the Justice of the Peace! But (and let the *people* bear it in mind), if it be a *great trespasser* if the damage be more than five pounds, then the sufferer, though he may be a poor man, must bring his *action at law*! He cannot *seize on the great trespasser*!

After this, it is farcical to talk of *equal laws*: a despicable farce; and I despise the man who affects to believe that the THING can

be mended, which has given rise to a change like this. There are persons enough to say, that this change of the law *was necessary*; for that there must be such power to snap hold of the common people *without warrant*, and to punish them *without judge or jury*; or, they would, now-a-days, prowl about people's premises, and take the eyes out of the owners' heads. Indeed! "*Waust improvements*," then, by the means of schools and Bible societies! So, in order to *keep pace* with what you, and Mr. Canning, and Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Robinson, call the "*improvements of the age*;" in order to keep pace with these "*waust improvements*," the rich are authorized to catch the poor by the throat, without a warrant, and drag them before a Justice of the Peace, who is to act the part of judge and jury, and to lay what damages he pleases, or send the poor to gaol and hard labour, and that, too, if he choose, upon the *sole evidence of the rich plaintiff*. But, in order again to keep pace with the "*waust improvements*," the poor are not to do these things to the rich! And yet there are people to *complain* of the *rude behaviour* of the common people, their *want of respect for their superiors*; in short, their *hatred of the*

rich. Complain of this! Is not such hatred natural? Is it not well merited? Can any man of just mind fail to applaud this hatred? Did one single rich man ever utter a syllable against this dreadful, this odious, change in the laws of England? Ah! you may think that there will be *no end* to this system; but you are deceived! And, *remember that I tell you that you are deceived.*

My answer to all those who contend for the *necessity* of this new-trespass law is this: *that no such law was necessary for more than a thousand years.* That is my answer. You, Sir, talk of the „*improvements of the age*;” and these, it seems, demand this horrid change in the laws of England; these “improvements” have made the people, in “*the land of bibles*” (as Liverpool called it), such thieves, that every proprietor of house, land, road, river, or tree, is now authorized to snap hold of the Bible-readers without a warrant, and the justice, on oath of the plaintiff alone, is to punish them, out-right, without judge or jury. Mr. ROBINSON boasted, only a few days ago, of the “*improved education of the people.*” So vastly improved, that it is necessary now to dispense with the use of *warrants* in seizing them

even for the slightest trespass! So vastly improved, that it is now become necessary to punish them for trespass without judge or jury; in some cases, to transport them without judge or jury; and in others, so *well educated* are they, so full of the “*improvements of the age*,” that it is necessary to *banish them for life*, if they utter any thing having a tendency to bring their “*represent atives*” into contempt; and, which fully corroborates this doctrine, PLUNKET, the intense and illustrious PLUNKET, gave as a *reason* for this banishment-for-life-Bill, that the people now *read much more than they used to do!* So that, while we see, that you and your colleagues are constantly hardening the laws, while you are boasting of the improvement in the minds of the people, here we have this intense man; here we have him, distinctly, and seemingly, gladly declaring, that the circumstance of the people being in the habit of *reading more than formerly*, calls for a hardening of the law with regard to them!

In order to add, if possible, to the contempt which our present state is calculated to excite, we are become what is called *refined, polished,* and of *delicate taste*, in just the same degree, that we

have become *educated* and *en-slaved*. This "refinement" has, too, brought its Acts of Parliament, and particularly that famous act, which provides, in so extraordinary and summary a way for punishing people for what is called an "*exposure of their persons*." This Act, joined with the new-trespass Act, might produce a dilemma, from which it would be next to impossible for a man, taken with cholera morbus, as going along a well-travelled turnpike road, to *escape without the commission of crime*; for, if he stopped by the road-side, he would be guilty of crime as an *exposer of his person*; if he stepped over the gate, he would violate the *new-trespass law*; in either case he might be instantly, *without any warrant*, dragged before a single justice, and sent to prison. His only means of escaping the commission of crime would be to go on his way, carrying the consequences with him; and, even then, I am by no means certain, that Mr. LEWIS'S very *delicate* Road-Act would not enable the surveyor to indict him, or even seize him, for the *nuisance*!

Still, however, this minute superintendence on our persons; this incessant watching of us; this scrupulous "*surveillance*," as

the French call it, has not been thought sufficient, and, accordingly now has come your new Criminal-law Bill, which, as I described it at the *Feast of the Gridiron*, is neither more nor less than a system for rewarding, for paying money to, one part of a neighbourhood, for detecting crime in another part of it. It is a great sweep at the laws of England, one of the main pillars of which is, the principle, that no man shall be a witness who has an *interest in the result*. But, ought not crimes to be *detected* when they are committed; and ought not criminals to be *apprehended*? Yes, *unless* the means of detection and apprehension be *more injurious* to morals and to freedom, than occasional escape would be. As to the *public defraying the expenses of prosecutions*, let it be observed, that, in fixing the degree of punishments, the law *had in its eye* the expenses of the prosecution, and calculated, that, where the case was not *grave*, the offender would not be prosecuted. Therefore, if you *encourage and pay prosecutors*, you do, in effect, *harden the criminal law*. And, then, in answer to your plea of *necessity*, set up in support of this great innovation, comes this question: *how was it that no such*

necessity existed for a thousand years? Answer that, Sir: tell us how it happened, that England was so great and so good and so happy for so many ages without any man ever suggesting any such change in her laws as this?

But, even this will not do. You cannot stop here, if the present system go on. There have already been several publications recommending the adoption of the French system of "*public prosecutors*," or "*procureurs du Roi*," stationed all over the country; and, as we have long witnessed, these things drop in upon us by degrees. With the *public prosecutor* would come the *gens d'armes*; that is to say, *soldiers stationed in every village*, as they are in France. Already the *mounted police*, stretching out from great town to great town, extend over no inconsiderable part of the country. One more step brings us to the *gens d'armes*; and then we shall be, indeed, "the envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world!"

Far would even this be from meeting with opposition amongst those who live on the taxes, and who care for nothing but *quiet enjoyment* of those taxes. The sight of a *gens d'armes* would not be at all offensive to them.

Indeed they would like it; and, as to the greater part of the landlords, here would be an effectual and cheap guard for their *pheasants* and *hares*; and they would like it too; and thus would the system have produced all its fruits.

There is, however, one thing that may be, and that I think will be, an obstacle to this result; namely, the blowing up of the system from the means within itself. No doubt the revenue can be collected to the present, or nearly the present, amount, though no relaxation in favour of fresh issues of paper take place; but in this case *rents* and revenue cannot both be collected. The landlords will wish for a great reduction of taxes, or for a return to bales of paper-money. It appears now impossible for the Government to return to the bales of paper-money, or, in other words, to *bank-restriction*. After what has passed, this would be an infamy too great for any men to bring upon themselves. And, as to *greatly reducing the taxes*, that cannot be done without *lopping off a great part of the debt*. That never can be done without taking away the whole of the sinecures and pensions, discharging the army and dead-weight; and ap-

plying part of that public property, commonly called Church Property, in order to make up the losses of the fundholders.

This being the case, and landlords being so deeply interested in the sinecures, pensions, and places in army and elsewhere, and also in what is called Church Property, they themselves will be very, very slow to urge any reduction of the interest of the debt. They know that this never could be attempted without the taking away of what they now divide snugly amongst them; and yet, if all the present taxes be paid in gold, they must lose their estates. They will suffer long. They will keep *hoping* on; but at last, even the richest of them will find, that they must finally be beggars. They will then attempt to make resistance; and this attempt may produce *a total blowing up of the system*. If the Government persevere in the taxing and funding system, I think it will prevail; for it will certainly have the *numbers* with it; and, in this case, the *revenue* can be and will be collected till all idea of *rent* shall have been abandoned. The farmer will become a sort of bailiff to those who receive the taxes, instead of that post being in the hands of the landlord, who now di-

vides it with the tax-gatherer. The working people *are down*: they can fall *no lower*: they will still consume as much as they do now; and the receivers of taxes will have to consume that which the landlords now consume. As your father says, it will be "*taken from ourselves to be given to ourselves*," and thus the matter "*will resolve itself into a family account*"! There will be only this in it, that *one part* of the family will have that which is now possessed by *another part* of the family. The tax-eaters and their wives and daughters will keep what they have, and will have *in addition* the houses, gardens, carriages, horses, silks, jewels and wines, that the landlords and their wives and daughters now have; and the servants and dependants and work-people of the tax-receivers will consume the meat and drink, and clothing and groceries, and all the other things which are now consumed by the servants, dependants and work-people of the landlords.

Whether, amidst the struggles that this transfer may give rise to, a something may take place, that will *let in a reform*, I cannot say; but if nothing of that sort should arise, this country will, in all human probability, sink down as

low as it stood high in the reign of Edward the Third, when WYKHAM founded his colleges, and when the coast of France was the out-work of England.

Such has been the progress of the **THING**, made up of loans, banks, and paper-money. To *mend* this **THING** is absolutely impossible. To take it quietly to pieces, without any injury to the ancient constitution of the country, would not be impossible, but easy, if set about in earnest; but every attempt must prove abortive, unless accompanied by a *reform of the Parliament*, a reform founded on that great principle of English law, *that no man ought to be taxed without his own consent*.

WM. COBBETT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

AMONGST the charms of this **THING** of ours is the surprising *variety* that it gives us, together with that everlasting *uncertainty*, which attends all its movements and effects. That "variety is charming" is a saying as old as the hills; and, in the affairs of love, the most exquisite of all human passions, it is the uncertainty of the lover that points the charm.

Experience has taught countless millions that marriage, though certainly a very delightful thing, brings us days less enchanting than those of courtship; the reason of this is, that, when the priest has performed his office, when to have and to hold has once been pronounced, the *uncertainty* ceases. Our **THING** keeps us from the moment of our birth, from the squall of the cradle to the groan of the death-bed, constantly in a state of uncertainty. Every vernal equinox brings us new and never-before-thought-of laws. We know not, at Christmas, what will be the value of our money at Easter. This year, we have a surplus of food, while we pay our money to cause the mouths to emigrate to countries where the land is to be cleared before the emigrants can raise food. Next year, we have a surplus of mouths, accompanied with a law to prevent food from being brought into the country; and, in order to make the variety as exquisite as possible, we are actually expending money for the avowed purpose of preventing the Scotch from quitting the barren Highlands of their country, at the very moment that we are expending other sums to induce the Irish to quit the fertile lands of their country. We hold it to be

a self-evident truth, that to educate the people must, necessarily, make them more honest and dutiful; and, just in proportion as we increase the number and size of the school-houses, we go on increasing the number and size of the gaols. We boast of the liberality of our age, and laugh at the barbarous customs of our forefathers; while we whip and imprison the heedless boy that straggles across a field, and we make him a felon if he take an apple from a tree, without the consent of the owner. We are become the most refined, the most sentimental, the most tender-hearted creatures in the world: we are shocked to death even at hearing of dog-fights and bull-baits and bear-baits. We regulate by statute the degree of force which the drover is to give to his goad, and which the coachman is to give to his whip: and, to give us variety, we have magistrates to allow three-pence a day for the maintenance of a labouring man; we have others to order men to be harnessed to draw carts like horses; and we have seen, without, apparently, feeling the smallest degree of horror, a man shot and killed, from being taken for a fellow lurking in a shrubbery; in short, and to sum up the whole in one fact,

we have seen whole parishes receiving the extreme unction, as a preparation for death, by starvation, while a jolly soldiery and their horses were maintained on the same spot; and while another part of the kingdom was, if the Prime Minister spoke truth, plunged into distress, by an over production of food!

But, of all the numerous qualities of that *THING*, which is the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world, the *uncertainty of its movements*, is assuredly, the most admirable; and, amongst these movements, none are more uncertain than those which relate to *dissolutions of the Parliament*. Other nations, who have legislative bodies, have fixed periods for elections and dissolutions; for meeting and for proroguing. Ours is just the contrary; no man knows when or wherefore either of these is to take place. I myself have seen Parliaments of all lengths of duration, from six years and a half to thirteen months; and as a Parliament did once, when elected by positive law for three years, enact that it would sit for seven years, why should I not see a Parliament, chosen by law for seven years, enact that it would sit for a hundred?

Mr. CANNING, who is the great

opponent of all change in *this* system, while he is the foremost to ridicule an adherence to ancient maxims in every thing else, asserts, that the "**THING** works well." At least, he did assert this; will he assert it now? I dare say he will; for well, indeed, it works for him, and for others situated like him. But, how it works for the nation, let those say who are driven to eat horse-flesh and draff, and who steal sea-weed to eat, which has been spread upon the fields for manure. However, on the **THING** works, and on it will work, as fast as it can.

Few persons have been less the sport of the uncertain movements of the **THING** than I have been. I have always known pretty well what would be the final consequences of those movements; and I have as generally cared as little as man could care about those movements themselves. NOW, however, these movements affect even me; for the movements of the **THING** may probably cause a postponement of my intended rural excursion. It is pretty generally rumoured, that the Parliament will be dissolved early in June. If this should be the case, I must remain here, or, at least, must abstain from performing my ride until the election be over. In

all probability, we shall be kept as much in the dark as possible, until it becomes absolutely necessary to divulge the secret, which, at any rate, must not overtake me upon my ride. Thus stands the matter at present, and all those who intend to subscribe towards defraying the expenses attending an attempt to return me to Parliament, will, doubtless, *lose no time* in carrying their intentions into effect, by sending their subscriptions to Sir Thomas Beevor, addressed to him at his own home, Hargham, near Attleborough, Norfolk; or addressed to him, No. 183, Fleet-street, London. He will be in town on the First of May, to sum up his receipts, and to publish his report, for the information of the subscribers.

In the meanwhile it is proper for me to notice a report which has been circulated in many of the newspapers, that I have been canvassing, or that it has been settled that I shall offer myself for the borough of NEWARK. I have not canvassed the borough of Newark: I really know not in what county it is. I have had a letter from NEWARK, but not of that stamp that would call upon me to think seriously of the matter. The truth is, I can fix upon nothing, without previously con-

sulting the Committee; and, even after that has been done, it is possible that we may not have the means to make any attempt, which would not manifestly be labour in vain.

One thing I will venture to pledge myself for; and that is, that I will be returned, if at all, by no corrupt and infamous means. One single farthing of the money shall not, with my consent, be given to bribe or corrupt any human being. If chosen, therefore, I must be chosen by men who choose me for the good of the country, and not for their own profit. It must be for some place where some considerable number of the people have something to say in the matter. There have been rumours, and pretty widely-circulated, of my intention to stand for a place more conveniently situated in point of *locality*, and even to *attempt* which, would certainly be more honourable than to succeed in almost any other place. As to these rumours, it is not for me to say, just at present, whether they have any foundation or not. Certain it is, that if I have life and health, my friends shall be convinced that, in this case, as well as in so many others, I am not deficient in industry, zeal, and perseverance. I

am well aware of the numerous obstacles and difficulties; but, having so frequently urged others to endeavour, at least, to overcome such, it would be a shame, indeed, if I were not ready to practise what I preach. I am determined, if possible, to make an open and solemn appeal to the people. If I find them so completely cowed down; if I find their ancient spirit so completely extinguished; if I find that they can bear even their present sufferings, without a desire within them, to remove those sufferings, strong enough to urge them to exertion, I shall be greatly mortified; I shall deeply lament the fallen state of my country; but, having done my duty, I shall enjoy in perfect tranquillity, the same sort of life that I have, thank God, enjoyed for so many years heretofore, without the smallest relaxation in my efforts, to change, if possible, the system which has brought this country, once so happy, to be the most miserable upon the face of the earth.

I regard this as no very great effort; and above all things, not one, the failure of which ought to produce disgust or disheartening. When I compare my situation, in the eyes of the public, with my situation *only five years ago*, am

I to be disheartened by *anything*? When I reflect on the abuse, the opprobrium, the scorn through which I maintained my ground, till I saw the day when the correctness of my opinions were verified by events, and recognized by the acts of the Ministers themselves; and when I reflect, that it is fear of my talents and my integrity, and that all the world will be convinced that it is nothing else that will cause me to fail, if fail I should, am I a man to pout and sulk and retire, at the loss of an election? Am I a man, beholding as I do, the *events which are now fast treading upon the heels of each other*; am I a man, beholding these things, having all the materials for calculation so plainly before me; am I a man to fly off in a huff, and reject the apple because I am not permitted to take it by the tail? No such a thing; but I must act, in my usual course, as if every thing depended upon this; and besides this, I should ~~not~~ deal fairly with the people, if, having sufficient means just at my disposal, I did not give some part of them, at least, an opportunity of proving to the world, that they are animated by a desire to serve and save their country. Again I say, that this is only *one* effort, in addition to that

which was made before, and even that would have succeeded had it not been for base and treacherous "*friends*," who would *now* gladly exchange situations with me. This is only *one* effort of many which are, probably, to succeed it; but I predict, and upon another Gridiron pledge I predict it, that in the Parliament I shall be, first or last; and that I am destined to have a hand in the changing of a system which has so long been a scourge to the country. I am satisfied that, as far as my own fame is concerned, the failure at Coventry was fortunate. In all human probability the progress of the THING, uninterrupted by me, would bring me greater reputation than I could acquire by arresting that progress. Being of this opinion, I have, many times, hesitated as to whether I should now make the effort or not. But, a desire to mitigate, at least, the sufferings of the people, has prevailed, at last, over every other consideration, and has induced me to endeavour to obtain the means to make the attempt now.

Thus stands the matter, at present. In a short time, the public must be informed of the place chosen for the trial; and, in the mean time, they may be assured,

that, if made at all (of which I have not the least doubt), it shall be made openly, and in a manner worthy of the conduct of my whole life.

ALDERNEY COWS.

IN answer to many Gentlemen, who have written to me on this subject, I have to say, that, having written to MR. JAMES ROBERTS for information, he has informed me, that he has now a considerable number of Cows, imported since January; that he sends them to any part of the country, and has sent them as far as the northern part of Cheshire; that he will warrant the goodness of all he sends; and that the price, and all other circumstances, may be known by application to him, at ABBOTSTON, near ALRESFORD, HAMPSHIRE. It is no more than justice for me to observe, that more than a dozen of persons, who have had Cows from Mr. ROBERTS, have, either verbally or by letter, thanked me for my advice and recommendation. Two particular friends of mine, one near London and the other at Wakefield in Yorkshire, wish to have a Cow each now. They will write to Mr. Roberts, perhaps; but, if they should not, I shall be obliged to him to let me know when he is about to send Cows in those directions.—My

own little Cow, which is, I now find *eleven years old* (I got her in 1821,) calved, as usual, in January. I had, at the time, a Cow waiting here for a friend, and we got milk from her till my calf was *three weeks old*, when it weighed *seventy-three pounds*, at a season when veal was very dear. She now gives me from fourteen to sixteen quarts of milk a day. Her food consists of hay, bran, my grains now - and - then, and cabbage and broccoli leaves from the garden. A *third* part of her food comes from the garden all the year round. I think she may cost me *seven shillings* a week, and her milk, at fourpence a quart, is worth *1l. 12s. 6d.* a week. Some part we sell to two neighbours (amounting to *6s. 5d.* a week now;) but we use the main part, and have the skim-milk for pigs, or dogs and cats. Surprising, that any man who has a yard 20 feet square, should not keep one of these pretty gentle little creatures! And still more surprising, if he have any thing of a garden! But, milking *regularly* and *clean* is absolutely necessary. If the master and mistress do not get up by six o'clock, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at day-light, or soon after, the rest of the year, they would do well to deal in chalk and water, and not keep a cow.

SHERIFF'S COURT.

Thursday Morning.

THE newspapers have a report, and a very good one, of a transaction, in which I was engaged yesterday, in this court; but, the subject being of great public importance, I shall revert to it in my next. I was by no means sorry, that the action was brought against me; and, though the result of it is, of course, pleasing to me, having saved me from an unjust charge of 18*l*.; I value the good to the public at a much higher rate.

FEAST AT BOLTON.

I am very happy to hear that the worthy men who kept the Feast of the Gridiron at Bolton, in Lancashire, were totally ignorant of the infamy of Carlile, the tool of an execrable wretch in London, who is probably, and most likely, the tool of other execrable wretches, that must finally be dragged forth to light. I shall notice this proceeding, at Bolton, more fully in my next.

THE ASS OF HEREFORD.

It is thought that birds sing the loudest when in a cage, and, for a similar physical reason, asses may bray loudest when in POUND. If this should be so, God preserve the hearing faculties, say I, of the people of Hereford! For, their ass is at this moment impounded, whether for straying or for trespass, I know not; but impounded he is, and perhaps clogged into the bargain! A very independent gentleman, to be sure, especially when we find that he was actually receiving fodder at the mere mercy of a Hereford Banker. I said, many months ago, that three-fourths of these newspaper fellows in the country upheld the rag-rooks, because they were in debt with the rooks. In short, they lived from day to day by the fraudulent system. They knew that, if the system failed, they should be impounded as their poor brother of Hereford has been. Suppose it should turn out that the Hereford INDEPENDENT has been, for these last six months, mortgaged to a rag-rook. This would not surprise me; for, as I have often said, these "*Independents*" are the most slavish band of knaves that exist.

MARKETS

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending April 8.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	58	6	Rye	36	7
Barley ..	51	10	Beans ...	35	5
Oats	23	4	Pease ...	37	11

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended April 8.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	41,648	Rye	305
Barley ..	22,039	Beans ...	3,235
Oats ...	32,195	Pease ...	736

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, April 8.

	Qrs.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	5,036	Average	61	11
Barley ..	4,669	—	34	2
Oats ..	10,767	—	26	9
Rye ..	57	—	31	7
Beans ..	984	—	36	11
Pease ..	231	—	39	2

Friday, April 14.—There are moderate supplies of Grain this week, and the market to-day has been thinly attended with buyers. Wheat, with difficulty, maintains Monday's prices. In Barley, Beans, and Pease, there is no alteration. Oats find a slow sale at the terms last quoted.

Monday, April 17.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain last week were moderate, with a fair quantity of Flour. This morning there was a good fresh supply of Wheat and Barley from Kent, but from Essex and Suffolk the quantities were not large. A few more vessels have arrived from the North with Oats. At the commencement of the market, more money was demanded for the best samples of Wheat; our Millers, however, manifested great reluctance in purchasing, and the prices may be reported much the same as on this day se'nnight, with a dull sale for all but superfine parcels.

The trade for Malting Barley has become excessively dull, and may be stated full 2s. per quarter lower than on Monday last: other kinds met a heavy sale, but at a less reduction. Beans rather dearer. Pease were unaltered. There has been a slow trade for Oats, but prices remain as last quoted. Much uncertainty exists as to the top price of Flour, some quoting it at 55s., and others at 60s. per sack.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	53s. — 55s.
— Seconds	48s. — 50s.
— North Country ..	42s. — 46s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from April 10 to April 15, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat..	4,730	Tares	170
Barley ..	4,849	Linseed ..	—
Malt....	4,472	Rapeseed..	—
Oats	13,436	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	935	Mustard ..	—
Flour	7,546	Flax	—
Rye	—	Hemp	—
Pease....	274	Seeds	—

Foreign.—Wheat 540, Oats 260, Beans 410 quarters.

Monday, April 17.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 327 firkins of Butter, and 471 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 7,949 casks of Butter.

HOPS.

Price per Cwt. in the Borough:

Monday, April 17.—There is more doing in Hops, principally in 1824's and 1825's, upon which a small advance has been obtained. Several large lots of Old have been taken off the market, as the present rates offer an inducement to the speculators.

Maidstone, April 13.—There has been a little more doing this week in the Hop trade, and in consequence rather better prices have been made, but principally on the pockets of last year's growth. The bines do not appear at present to come as well as expected, and in some grounds the flea is increasing.

Worcester, April 12.—On Saturday 122 pockets were weighed; no material variation in price.

City, 19th April, 1826.

BACON.

The stock on hand is not heavy, but the want of credit will probably prevent any material advance. On board, 48s. to 50s.; Landed, 52s.

BUTTER.

The necessity of heavy stocks constantly on hand, to meet the demands for the consumption of London, and the places supplied by London; and the perishable nature of this article, make an almost certain loss to those who hold at this time of the year. Accordingly we find, that at this time there is a great quantity in the warehouses, especially Foreign, which will, probably, lose more than half of the original cost. Best Dutch, 98s. to 100s.; New Holstein, 80s. to 84s. Inferior kinds and qualities nominal.

CHEESE.

There is very little doing, and prices are nominal.

A mercantile firm, of respectability and long-standing, has stopped payment. This firm has an establishment in Ireland, where it carried on an extensive shipping business.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 17.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	4 8
Mutton ...	4	6	—	5 2
Veal	6	6	—	7 0
Pork	5	0	—	6 0
Lamb	6	4	—	7 4

Beasts ...	2,198	Sheep ..	11,710
Calves ...	138	Pigs ...	140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	5	4	—	7 0

COAL MARKET, April 14.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

534 Newcastle..	38½	28s. 0d. to 36s. 6d.
10 Sunderland..	7½	26s. 6d.—37s. 6d.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware	£3 10 to 5 10
Middlings.....	2 10 — 2 15
Chats	2 10 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0
Onions, Os. Od.—Os. Od.	per bush.

BOROUGH, per Ton.

Ware	£3 0 to 6 0
Middlings.....	2 0 — 3 0
Chats	1 10 — 2 10
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	70s. to 90s.
Straw...	36s. to 42s.
Clover..	85s. to 110s.
St. James's.—Hay....	60s. to 95s.
Straw ..	27s. to 46s.
Clover ..	80s. to 102s.
Whitechapel.--Hay....	66s. to 90s.
Straw...	36s. to 42s.
Clover..	86s. to 110s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	56	64	0	35	39	0	29	32	0	39	44	0	45	0	0
Banbury	64	70	0	33	36	0	24	30	0	40	48	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	53	70	0	30	34	0	23	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	54	62	0	30	0	0	22	25	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	56	72	0	30	36	0	26	32	0	32	34	0	30	50	0
Derby	67	74	0	28	37	0	24	28	0	38	44	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	52	66	0	30	37	0	26	32	0	44	52	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	50	64	0	27	32	0	23	27	0	48	50	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	66	76	0	41	44	0	23	28	0	28	32	0	0	0	0
Eye	57	68	0	28	32	0	25	30	0	34	38	0	36	40	0
Guildford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley	60	77	0	29	38	0	24	30	0	45	53	0	46	52	0
Horncastle.....	58	62	0	30	32	0	20	24	0	35	38	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	52	70	0	24	33	0	20	30	0	41	56	0	0	0	0
Lewes	54	66	0	0	0	0	23	28	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury	42	76	0	29	34	0	22	30	0	42	48	0	44	48	0
Northampton....	56	64	0	30	35	0	22	32	0	35	42	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	62	0	0	32	0	0	26	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	64	78	0	28	38	0	20	36	0	44	50	0	43	50	0
Stamford.....	50	64	0	28	33	0	20	25	0	37	38	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	52	66	0	25	32	0	23	27	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea	62	0	0	36	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	63	0	0	32	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	52	64	0	27	37	0	24	27	0	40	52	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	60	0	0	32	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	29	33	6	23	28	0	18	23	6	18	20	0	17	19	0
Haddington*	27	33	0	23	29	0	15	21	6	15	18	6	15	18	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, April 11.—The winds have been favourable during the last week for arrivals from Ireland, yet the importations of Wheat, Flour, and Oats, were but moderate, and the demand for these articles more languid than that of the preceding week; in consequence, Wheat receded in value 3d. to 4d. per 70lbs; Flour 1s. per 280lbs., and Oatmeal 1s. per 240lbs. Other articles have partaken of the depression at this day's market, which was but thinly attended, and not much business done.

Imported into Liverpool from the 4th to the 10th of April, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 5,825; Barley, 2,273; Oats, 9,769; Malt, 2,049; Beans, 315, and Pease, 180 quarters. Flour, 3,028 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,086 packs, per 240 lbs.

Norwich, April 15.—We had a large supply of Wheat to this day's market, and the demand being equal to it, Red sold from 54s. to 62s; White to 64s.; Barley was 2s. per quarter lower than last week; prices from 23s. to 30s.; Oats 22s. to 29s.; Beans 32s. to 38s.; Pease 34s. to 40s. per quarter; and Flour, 45s. to 46s. per sack.

Bristol, April 15.—The prices of Corn, &c. in the Corn Markets at this place, continue very steady this week. Supplies rather moderate. Present prices are:—Wheat, from 5s. to 8s.; Barley, 3s. to 4s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4½d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 50s. to 47s. per bag.

Ipswich, April 15.—Our market to-day was very thinly supplied with all Grain. Prices:—Wheat 56s. to 64s.; Barley, 31s. to 43s.; Beans, 38s. to 39s.; and Pease, 38s. per quarter.

Wisbech, April 15.—Wheat, Oats, and Beans, were taken off freely at last week's prices.—Red Wheat, 54s. to 60s.; White ditto, 60s. to 62s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; and Beans, 34s. to 38s. per imperial qr.

Wakefield, April 14.—The supply of Wheat this morning is large, and the millers having bought rather freely of late, the trade has been heavy to-day at a decline of 1s. per quarter upon good dry samples. Oats and Shelling are not plentiful, and as there is more than the usual demand for them at present, they fully support the last quotations. There is a large arrival of Barley, and although the weather is quite cool, the Malt trade is so excessively dull, that this article has met a very heavy sale at a reduction of 1s. per quarter upon the best sorts, and more upon second qualities. In Beans no alteration. There is nothing doing in Rapeseed.

Manchester, April 15.—Our market has been very flat to-day for any thing except prime parcels of Grain and Flour. Prices may be quoted rather lower than this day week.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 15.—We had again a large supply of Wheat from the farmers, and the sale was dull. No alteration in the price of Rye. Several cargoes of Barley have arrived during the week, and prices have declined 2s. per quarter. Malt very dull sale. We had a good supply of Oats, which sold very readily. The weather has been cold all this week, but it is not considered unfavourable for the growing crops.—Wheat, new, 52s. to 61s.; Foreign, 48s. to 54s.; Rye, 42s. to 44s.; Foreign, 32s. to 36s.; Barley, 30s. to 32s.; Foreign, 25s. to 30s.; Malt, 52s. to 59s.; Oats, 21s. to 26s.; Foreign, 19s. to 21s.; Beans, 42s. to 46s.; Pease, White, 48s. to 54s. per quarter, Imperial measure. Flour, 45s. per sack.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, April 15.—The supply of fat Cattle to this day's market was very large, and the prices from 6s. 3d. to near 7s. per 14lbs., but many lots remained unsold: we had also a large supply of Store Stock, the Scots were not of superior quality, those few sold were at 4s. per stone when fat; we had also some lots of good Short Horns, the best of them sold at 3s. 6d. per stone. Cows and Calves are selling better than they have lately. One and two-years old Homebreds are not very saleable. Horses, of both Riding and the Cart kind, are selling a little more freely: there was also a large quantity of Sheep penned, and the sale but slow. Shearlings sold from 28s. to 34s.; fat ones, to 45s.; Hoggets from 20s. to 28s.; and those nearly fat, 34s.; Ewes and Lambs from 34s. to 41s. per couple. Pigs selling very cheap; fat ones to 6s. 6d. per stone.

Horncastle, April 15.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Pork, 5½d. to 6½d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

At *Morpeth Market*, on Wednesday, there was a great supply of Cattle, which met with dull sale, at a reduction in price. There were a good many Sheep, which sold readily at last week's prices.—Beef, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.; and Mutton, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended April 8, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	62	0	33	9	25	4
Essex	60	1	33	3	25	11
Kent.....	63	0	33	10	25	6
Sussex.....	56	0	31	7	25	1
Suffolk	56	2	32	0	26	1
Cambridgeshire.....	53	5	30	0	20	10
Norfolk	55	6	29	4	26	9
Lincolnshire	58	10	30	2	20	3
Yorkshire	58	7	30	2	21	0
Durham	58	9	32	0	26	7
Northumberland	55	0	32	4	25	0
Cumberland	62	6	31	5	22	8
Westmoreland	65	0	40	0	24	1
Lancashire.....	63	8	0	0	25	8
Cheshire	61	6	40	0	24	7
Gloucestershire.....	61	9	35	7	24	2
Somersetshire	60	0	32	10	21	1
Monmouthshire.....	57	2	36	1	23	6
Devonshire.....	58	10	31	9	22	8
Cornwall.....	60	0	30	1	24	9
Dorsetshire	57	10	30	3	25	0
Hampshire	57	4	31	8	24	9
North Wales	62	1	34	9	20	10
South Wales ...	54	9	28	7	17	3

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.